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UCAPAWA News

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

UNITED CANNERY, AGRICULTURAL, PACKING AND ALLIED WORKERS OF AMERICA-CIO

Vol. III, No. 18 — November 1, 1943 — 68 — Price 5 Cents

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Keep 'em eating

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Washington D.C.

For news of the big tax fight (CIO vs. Soak-the-Poor Congressmen) see Page 8. Political Action on Page 2.

Reynolds Election Ordered On Single Unit Basis

Philadelphia—One unit was decided the appropriate bargaining arrangement at the R. J. Reynolds tobacco plants ("Camel" and "Prince Albert") in Winston-Salem, N. C., by the National Labor Relations Board on Oct. 13, in a decision which upheld UCAPAWA-CIO in every respect. An election will be held Nov. 11 and 12 between CIO and "no union," with the night workers voting on Nov. 11 and the day workers on Nov. 12.

FOR UNIFIED CIO UNION

"This decision of the NLRB," said UCAPAWA Secy.-Treas. Harold J. Lane, "clears the atmosphere and lays the basis for a vigorous, united CIO industrial union in the biggest cigarette factory in the world. With about 12,000 workers involved in the coming elections, we are confident of winning a substantial CIO majority vote. Our membership has increased steadily since the August elections.

"Final settlement of bargaining rights at Reynolds will lay to rest outbreaks of stoppages which have been due to lack of provisions for settling the grievances through peaceful collective bargaining."

2 TO 1 CIO VOTE IN AUGUST

On August 3 and 4, elections were held on a two-unit basis, Unit 1, prefabrication, and Unit 2, manufacturing, with a total of CIO out of 3,748 votes. But the CIO failed of a majority in Unit 2, the AFL which received a total of 135 votes in both units has since announced that it is no longer concerned.

The CIO petition for the Board to cancel the election and to consider declaring the plants one unit was granted by the Board shortly after the election. The CIO had consented to the two-unit system since this was all the company would agree to, and quick action was necessary in the strike atmosphere which then prevailed.

The NLRB, following a hearing in Winston-Salem, declared in its decision of Oct. 13 that one unit is appropriate for bargaining purposes. The Board further agreed with the CIO that seasonal employees should be eligible to vote and that head inspectors should be excluded from the bargaining unit. [Turn to page 8, for details.]

Union Buttons Okay At Campbells Plant

Chicago, Ill. — After a long-standing dispute between Campbell Soup and Local 194 over the wearing of Union buttons by employees, agreement has finally been reached. Union members will now be able to wear their Union insignia in the plant, without fear of buttons "falling into the soup."

JOHN GALLAGHER

The agreement, announced on October 14 by John Gallagher, President of Local 194, provides that members will wear Union buttons with jewelers clasps, for which the Company will pay. This is the result of the recommendation of the National War Labor Board panel last June, that "the Union and the Company put their heads together in good faith on this matter," and [illegible] a solution "within range of the negotiations."

"The victory on buttons is a just reward for your untiring patience," Harold J. Lane, International Secy.-Treasurer, wired the Local upon receiving news of the agreement. The clash over Union insignia had aroused considerable disturbance among the employees, because of the Company's stubborn stand, and Local President Gallagher hailed the agreement as a "job well done."

Upholding the Union's demand for the right of workers to wear their Union insignia on the job, the WLB Panel asserted that, "they (the Union) regard it as a personal and collective privilege which they are always entitled to enjoy unless they expressly waive it by contract."

COMPANY UNREASONABLE

"The Panel is further of the opinion," the WLB recommendation continued, "that the Company's position with respect to Union insignia is unreasonable and should be modified. It is true, of course, that in a food plant of this kind, precaution must be taken to prevent articles of the employees' clothing from contaminating food which they prepare. But obviously an absolute prohibition of any Union insignia is not justified by the need of this kind of precaution.

UNION'S OFFER

"The Union has offered to provide insignia which can be sewed on employees' clothing at the Union's expense and without danger to the food. But the Company has refused this offer and threatened, as the Union states, to fire even an employee who would tatoo a Union symbol on his forehead.

"It is apparent that the Company's objections rest not solely on the fear of contamination . . .

"The Panel recommends, therefore, that the employees of this Company be permitted to wear Union insignia."

Union Protests New WLB Ruling

Philadelphia, Pa.—In telegrams sent to all members of the National War Labor Board on October 6, President Donald Henderson protested the Board's recent ruling [illegible] certification of cases not under NLRB jurisdiction. A hearing was requested by Henderson, "to the end that the Board's action may be rescinded."

The NWLB ruling would prevent the Board from certifying any case involving a Union not already certified as the legal bargaining agent by a State Labor Board or by the National Labor Relations Board, or otherwise recognized as the collective bargaining agency. Unions like the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Office Workers, Municipal Workers, Teamsters, and others having workers engaged in intra-state commerce, would be affected by this ruling.

AFFECTS CAL PAK CASE

UCAPAWA now has an agricultural workers' case pending before the NWLB, involving 150 year-round workers on the giant California Packing Corp. farms in Illinois, which would be adversely affected by the Board's new ruling.

In his wire of protest against the Board's new ruling President Henderson stated: "I interpret this to mean that any dispute involving a Union where the employees have not been legally recognized or certified—such as in intra-state businesses or states that have no so-called Little Wagner Acts; such as in laundries, construction companies, etc.; as well as any labor disputes involving agricultural workers or domestic workers not covered by the National Labor Relations Act—would have no recourse whatsoever to the National Labor Relations Board or its regions."

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College Inn Workers Get Army-Navy "E" Award

By Jack Mink, International Representative

Chicago, Ill.—The workers of College Inn Food Products Company received the Army-Navy "E" award at a beautiful ceremony on October 6, in which Army and Navy officials and a Marine band, as well as workers of the establishment participated. A soldier hero from Guadalcanal and other Pacific war fronts was also present. Some 95% of the workers of College Inn are members in good standing of Local 13.

The Union members were very proud to receive the award. Virgil Robinson, President of Local 13, and Mr. Dwight H. Mahan, official of the Company, received the panel.

Brother Robinson, in his acceptance speech, said: "We workers are very proud of the award granted to us by our Army and Navy. We promise our brothers in uniform fighting at the fronts to continue our very best efforts to produce the food for victory."

The token pins for the men and women workers of College Inn were received by Virgil Robinson, Walter Schmidt, Anna Gubala, Frances Pauksta and Emil Zelmer. The latter four have very close relatives in the armed forces, and Virgil Robinson, the Local President, himself expects to join the Army within the next few weeks.

A letter from Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, stated: "You men and women of the College Inn Food Products Company are making an outstanding contribution to victory. You have every reason to be proud of the record you have set, and your practical patriotism stands as an example to all Americans."

Flash!
Campbells Victory

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19—A voluntary, irrevocable check-off was finally granted to Locals 80 in Camden, N. J., and 194 in Chicago, Ill., by the War Labor Board, ending a long controversy on the Union Security issue at Campbells Soup.

Following the WLB panel report on June 1 and the WLB Order which included maintenance of membership and check-off, the company protested the check-off provision. The Oct. 19 Board decision overrules the company protest.

The company argued against Union Security, claiming that a record of stoppages in the plants indicates the Union is not "responsible." Reviewing the history in both plants, the panel majority concluded that:

- The company is at least partially to blame for the stoppages;
- The Union is interested in continuous production and has acted accordingly;
- Union Security should improve relations and hence promote peace.

Nation on Bail

Orlando, Fla., Oct. 10.—Vice-Pres. Otis G. Nation was fined $1,500 and costs, or one year in jail, following his conviction for having aided, without state license, in the enrollment of 438 workers for the Campbell Soup plant in Camden, N. J. Bond of $2,500 was allowed pending appeal.

Second Front NOW!

Washington, D. C. (FP)—Our shipping is ample to "deliver the decisive blow in Europe this year," the Kilgore war mobilization subcommittee reported in October.

"The Axis is crumbling, forced relentlessly back by the Russians in the East and the Allied armies in the south," said the report to the full Senate Military Affairs Committee. "As Allied armies smash into the heart of the continent, for the first time in this global war we have the ships not only to sustain them, but to pour an overwhelming superiority of arms and men into a crushing offensive against Germany."

The committee urges some of the same proposals made to the War Shipping Administration a year ago by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the CIO Maritime Committee which WFA received with the well known brushoff.

"Labor Must Raise Its Sights"

By PHILIP MURRAY, President, CIO

(The following is an excerpt from the speech of Philip Murray, President of the CIO, to the 8th Convention of the United Auto Workers Union, CIO, at Buffalo, in October):

WITHOUT further stalling, we the people of the United States must make plain that we do not propose again to attempt to secede from the world as we did after World War I, and that, instead, we are determined to stay in the game after the war is over and to see to it that a just peace is organized and fairly administered in the interests of the peoples of the world.

Administratively, we must insist that our representatives in armed services and in all other government agencies deal with representatives who have the confidence, the respect and the authority of the working people in the various countries that we are going to help free from Nazi and Japanese domination.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY

I want to say, in this connection, that labor must raise its sights to include more than matters of dues-paying membership, contracts, wages, hours and working conditions, to include the entire range of our political, economic, social and cultural life.

Foreign policy, both political and economic, is as much our concern and can affect us as directly as the wages we are paid or the hours we work.

NO MORE MISTAKES

The war our sons and brothers are fighting today—and there are men in this hall whose sons have been reported killed in action within the past month—is the result of mistakes in economic and political foreign policy over the past 25 years. These mistakes were not ours alone, nor were they principally ours, but we have a heavy responsibility none the less.

If such mistakes are not to be repeated after the war, it will be only because the plain people, the working people of this and other nations, solemnly determine and by careful thought, planning and organization see to it that they are not repeated. That determination, that action must start now.

KEEP FAITH WITH PEOPLE

We cannot longer acquiesce in shoddy deals of expedience with hated and discredited figureheads in this, that and the other nation. We must insist that our representatives keep faith, shake hands with and assist peoples' organizations in each and every country.

Buy a Bomber This Month

YOUR Local can buy a jeep or a bomber to lick the pants off the Axis. Here's how:

By keeping account of War Bonds and stamps bought by your members, you can buy a piece of war equipment. Have a committee work this out. Find out from your employer how many bonds UCAPAWA members buy each month on payroll savings plan. Or give the members cards to fill out each month, to report how much money they loaned to Uncle Sam.

Write to Joe Swire, Head CIO Staff, Labor Section, War Finance Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for any information you may need. Get from him a copy of "Figure It Out for Yourself" to give to each of your members. By filling in the columns in this book, each member can figure out how much of his wages he can invest in War Bonds.

Here is some of the military equipment your Local can buy:

ITEM	COST
Battleship	$90,000,000 or 97,000,000
Submarine	7,000,000
Minesweeper	3,500,000
Motor Torpedo Boat	540,000
Sub Chaser	500,000
PT Boat	145,000
Landing Barge	35,000
Howitzer—Pack, 77 MM Complete	10,301
Operating Table for Navy Hospital	400
Navy Planes	
Primary Training	20,000
Fighting	90,000
Scout Bombing	145,000
Army Planes	
Fighter Ship	75,000
Medium Bomber	175,000
Heavy Bomber	300,000
Jeep	1,580
Motor Scooter (for messenger)	185
Motor Scooter with side car	210
Ambulance, Field	1,780
Tank, Light	45,000
Tank, Medium	90,000
Tank, Heavy	145,000

GUIDE TO POLITICAL ACTION

By ELIZABETH SASULY

Legislative Research Director

Will Our War Economy Be Stabilized?

Washington, October 18 — Are you going to pay higher and higher prices every day while your wages are frozen? Is Congress going to sneak up from behind and slap a sales tax on the American working people to give them another wage cut?

These issues will be decided in Congress within the next couple of weeks. It is **unfinished business** which is going to be finished for better or for worse.

Put it another way and the question is: **Will our war economy be stabilized, or will the wreckers in Congress finally succeed in pushing the country over the brink into full-fledged inflation?** "Stabilizing the economy" simply means planning our war effort so workers produce most efficiently and the government gets the money it needs to win the war.

If prices keep going up so the workers' dollar is worth half what it was when the Union negotiated its contract; if a tax bill is passed which doesn't leave a worker's family enough to eat on, while the rich continue to have plenty of loose money, there will be a race between wages and prices (with wages always the loser); there will be a let-down in morale, more absences from jobs, and less war production.

Price Control And Subsidies

Early last summer we won the fight against a ban on subsidies by the skin of our teeth. Last week this victory was wiped out when the House Banking and Currency Committee reported out a bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation after December, 1943, which again bans subsidies. This bill prohibits the CCC from buying farmers' products at a price high enough to increase production and re-selling these products at a price the consumer can pay.

The question of subsidies for food products is at the very heart of the battle for price control and stabilization. If Congress ties the hands of the Administration and prevents carrying out a simple program of "Purchase and Resale" at a price you can pay, the battle for stabilization is lost.

The question of subsidies may sound complicated, but it is very simple. Subsidies are the only way in which the government can get enough food production and at the same time control prices.

This is how it works: The Government makes a contract to buy from the farmer at a fair price. But because many expenses which farmers have are higher now, this price will mean a RETAIL PRICE (to you) which is too high. Therefore, the Government RE-SELLS what it bought. It re-sells at a lower price. The loss the Government takes is the SUBSIDY. Retail prices are kept down in this way. IF THIS IS NOT DONE WE CANNOT HOLD PRICES WHERE THEY ARE NOW, LET ALONE ROLL THEM BACK, to the level of September, 1942, where wages are frozen.

The amount needed for subsidies —2 to 3 billion dollars—is very small compared to total government expenditures. SUBSIDIES are CHEAP compared to the COST OF INFLATION. They are the only way of avoiding inflation. They benefit farmers and workers both, and can be paid for by fair taxes.

ACTION is required immediately! The bill extending Commodity Credit Corporation will be on the floor of the House a day or so after you receive the UCAPAWA News.

Every individual union member and every local union must wire or write special delivery at once to your Congressman. Tell him to support the minority report of the Banking and Currency Committee and vote AGAINST THE BAN ON SUBSIDIES.

Taxes

For our program see page 8.

ACTION: Write your Congressman at once opposing the sales tax and supporting the CIO program. (See P. 8 for other ACTION to be taken by your local.)

Give taxes and subsidies priority for ACTION. But note the following:

Polltax Repeal (HR 7): ACTION: Write your Senators to vote for cloture to kill the filibuster.

Repeal of Chinese Exclusion Act (HR 3070). This bill makes it possible for our Allies, the Chinese to emigrate to the U. S. and become citizens. ACTION: Write your Congressman supporting the bill.

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Letters from the Boys

Local 194 Soldier Likes Union Paper; Says: Keep On Job To Lick The Axis

PFC. PRESS

Station Hospital
Fort Wayne
Detroit 32, Mich.

Dear Editor:

I was very glad to receive your back copies of UCAPAWA News since I was shipped here.

To us boys here in the Armed Forces any Union news is like a God-sent gift; usually we read the daily newspapers and we know how they distort any Union news the way they want it to be. Our chances to read good literature are very limited, and usually when we do read we have no choice of our own, but to read what they have in the library at the post, and most of the books or periodicals are not on current events or present up-to-date issues of the day.

I hail from Local 194 in Chicago. I was a Shop Steward in the Campbell Soup Company before being inducted in the Army. Do not be alarmed at the Hospital address. I was put in the Medical Corps, as a Surgical Technician. This is a small, fifty-bed hospital, and we get many boys here who have seen action on the battle fronts.

To the readers of the News, I would like to say that there is a job to be done on the battle front and on the production line. We have to wipe the Axis forces off the earth and to end fascism.

Also, there is no question of equal sacrifice. With fascism at the helm, there would not be any free labor movement to bargain for us men in the Armed Forces when we come back from the battle front.

So keep on the job, and give all you got, and we men here will take care of the fighting front. "United we stand; divided we fall."

Pfc. Seymour S. Press

Keep Canning, Says Local 155 Sailor; Canned Foods Go A Long Way in Navy

Pier 92, 52nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brothers:

Thank you very much for your interest in me. Seems strange to find any one interested in a service cook, for, jokingly, the fellows call us "robbers," but needless to say they repeat their trips to chow.

With what little experience I have had in my 14 or 15 months in the Navy, I'll truthfully say the meals are fine. And after the first 6 weeks, the fellows start gaining weight. Only reason they don't for 6 weeks is the fact that it is their introduction to military routine—and it is rugged.

As for the food in the raw, as we first receive it, it is all Grade A-Plus. Through necessity, most of our vegetables are canned. I will endeavor to give you an idea of what we feed the boys.

Breakfast: fresh fruit, meat or eggs, cereal with milk and sugar, pastry, coffee. Dinner: soup (variety), at least two vegetables, meat, gravy, salad, ice cream, pastry, and tea or milk. Supper: meat, two vegetables, salad, fruit, juice, tea.

We realize a lot of you folks are envious of us for our chow, and well you might be. For we eat better and more than the average citizen—all one can hold. Fellows can come back till they are full.

Where you folks are vitally important to the country's production, is in your processing and preserving of vegetables, fish and fruits.

SEAMAN MARTYN & SON

We use tomatoes, beans (string), peas, asparagus, sauerkraut, ketchup (to a great extent), fish, pineapple, peaches, apples, prunes. I have handled thousands of cans—mostly No. 10, some 6 and 8—of the above-mentioned foods in my cooking. I can appreciate the percentage of the total cans you folks put up. You folks might well be proud of your part in being a vital cog in the war. Without you the story might be different, for not only does the Army travel on its stomach, but so do all the Armed Forces.

Sincerely yours,
Smooth Sailing,
Keep Canning,
Your Brother,
Seaman Myles M. Martyn

NAZI "SUPERMEN" PULLED FROM FRAZIER'S

Elwood, Ind.—Nazi prisoners who were put to work in the Frazier tomato cannery here without the consent of Local 32, were withdrawn when UCAPAWA brought it to the attention of the War Manpower Commission in Washington that a labor dispute existed at the plant. The Federal government prohibits employment of war prisoners in plants where labor disputes exist.

"In August of this year," explains Int. Vice-Pres. Robert Clark, "the Corporation and the Union engaged in negotiations for a ten-cent an hour wage increase, retroactive to May 1, 1943, for all workers covered by the existing labor agreement.

"The Corporation refused to grant the wage increase which the Union sought and same became a labor dispute and an agreement and stipulation was signed by both the Corporation and the Union for a hearing officer of the War Labor Board to make findings of fact and recommendations to the War Labor Board for final disposition of the issues of the case. The final hearing will be held Oct 26."

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DIVISION

Campbell Soup Revokes Suspension Of 300 Men

Camden, N. J.—Some 300 maintenance men at the Campbell Soup plant here suspended from their jobs Oct. 14 when they refused to accept new, detailed work schedule cards on which the Local 80 Committee was trying to negotiate agreement with the Company, were back at work Oct. 15 following a signed settlement between Union and management. Effort to make the men record a play by play account of their activities looked suspiciously like the first move in putting maintenance men on a Bedaux speed-up.

ACTED ARBITRARILY

Pointing out that the Company by arbitrarily suspending the men was endangering the production of Army rations, UCAPAWA called on the U. S. Conciliation Service to aid in bringing about speedy settlement, and in a telegram to A. C. Dorrance, General Manager of Campbell Soup, Secy.-Treas. Harold J. Lane and Exec. Vice-Pres. Conrad Espe urged the Company to settle the issue peacefully through negotiations.

Swift action was taken by the Union to prevent sympathy walkouts in any section of this key food plant by 5,000 workers. Union members, moreover, were eager to see that no provocation was caused by the Company to upset the recently won maintenance of membership provision.

SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE

In a conference arranged by Conciliation Commissioner Walter C. Moser on Oct. 15, agreement was reached between the Company and Union officials, including Espe, Local 80 President Anthony Valentino and some 15 maintenance Shop Stewards. Maintenance workers were promptly allowed in to work beginning with the night shift that night. UCAPAWA is seeking back pay for the time lost by the men.

Full assurance was obtained in the agreement that "the information developed from these cards will not be used for the development of an incentive system whereby time standards would be established for the various maintenance jobs and, further, that in the event the Company elects to consider introduction of an incentive system based on craft budgets, that such system will be fully discussed with the Union before its introduction."

TO CONSULT UNION

"It should be remembered," said the settlement agreement, "that an incentive system of this type requires War Labor Board approval and that the War Labor Board has a policy at present which requires that such a system be indorsed by the Company and the Union."

The Company consented to have the new cards filled out by the foreman, timekeeper or clerk, with the maintenance men responsible for noting down the information only if none of the three were available. Other means of minimizing the pencil pushing duties of maintenance men were also agreed to.

A FEW LAFFS

Did you hear about the moron who:—

Locked the car with the keys inside, but it was all right—he could ride home in the rumble seat.

Took a bottle of whiskey to bed with him so that he could sleep tight.

Watered his garden with whiskey so that he could have stewed tomatoes.

Sewed his fingers together so that he could wear mittens.

Sat on the corner with two slices of bread waiting for the traffic jam, and along came a street car and gave him a jar.

From The Yardbird, *Local 50, IUMSWA, CIO*

Elberta Cannery Votes UCAPAWA 35 To 2

Traverse City, Mich.—With an almost unanimous vote, the Elberta cannery joined the rapidly growing membership of Local 178. The vote in the NLRB election held on October 6 registered 35 for UCAPAWA and 2 against.

After wrangling with the management for Union recognition, despite the solid organization of Elberta employees, Int. Rep. Chapin K. Armstrong called upon the U. S. Conciliation Service, and an election was advised.

Temporary Union officers at Elberta are Wesley Ried, Robert Kjagarrd, Royce McConnel and John Ness. Apple juice and cherries are processed at the plant, which employs about 150 workers at peak.

Other companies already under contract with Local 178 are Morgan Canning, Crystal Canning, Cherry Growers and Acmeline.

SPIRIT OF 78

Latest word received by the International Office indicates that, as of the first week of October, $85,000 worth of bonds had already been purchased by members of Local 78. They were well on the way to achieving their $100,000 goal, which will enable the Local to buy a bomber for America's armed forces.

The bomber will be named "The Spirit of Local 78, CIO."

Cal Pak Union Men Hike Up Production Figures

DeKalb, Ill.—Twenty-four million cans of food feed a lot of soldiers and civilians, and it took a smooth-working crew to complete that record pack at the California Packing Corp. farms and canneries in DeKalb and Rochelle, Ill.

Chalk up that record to the harmonious working relationship between labor and management built up by Locals 17 and 18. It was in May of this year that the year 'round workers at Cal Pak voted 5 to 1 for the Union; and in August that the seasonal workers polled an even greater percentage in favor of the Union. Wages have increased 10c per hour since last year, and the Union Security contract guarantees seniority, grievance procedure, seasonal bonuses and improved housing.

Commenting on this year's record pack, credit was given the Union by the Cal Pak division manager for the part it played in increasing production, according to Local 18 Press Agent, W. H. Wheeler. "This season was the first for a number of years that no strike actions or threats of strikes occurred," Wheeler wrote to the News.

Since their organization, Locals 17 and 18 have stressed the need for greater production for victory. Statistically speaking, some 65% of the Cal Pak output (Del Monte brand cans) goes to the government. The workers know that every minute of production provides one serving of canned food for two persons. During an entire season, each worker provides a total of 141,000 persons with one serving of food.

At the completion of the canning operations, the management announced that not one kernel of corn, one bean or pea was lost this year, which is a unique record.

"EYES FRONT!"

The Reynolds NLRB Decision

UCAPAWA IS UPHELD ON EVERY COUNT; ONE UNIT, INCLUDING SEASONAL WORKERS; NO BOSSES TO VOTE IN NEW ELECTION

Final victory of the R. J. Reynolds workers in Winston-Salem in organizing a strong, unified industrial union is virtually assured as the result of the NLRB's decision for a new election, to be held on a one unit basis. (See story, p. 1.)

The Government Board's decision describes the main events in the historic drive for CIO unionism, and upholds the CIO on every point on the proper basis for bargaining in this biggest cigarette factory in the world. Here are sections of the report which tell the story.

"IN June 1943 the CIO asked the Company for recognition as exclusive bargaining representative of the Company's employees at Winston-Salem. The Company refused the request of the CIO, questioning the appropriateness of the proposed plant unit and the majority representation of the CIO among the employees concerned. . . .

"On June 17, 1943, employees of the Company engaged in a work stoppage to secure the adjustment of certain grievances against the Company. The work stoppage began among employees in the leaf processing departments. Within a few days, all the Company's operations at Winston-Salem came to a standstill.

Stoppage Ends

"The CIO called upon the United States Conciliation Service to intervene, and urged the Company's employees to return to work and to submit their grievances to the orderly procedures provided by law.

"A conciliator arrived at Winston-Salem. He assisted in affecting a return to work of the Company's employees on June 23, and arranged for conferences between the Company and its employees. The Company refused to meet with any Union representative on their behalf. A committee of employees met with the Company and thereafter disposed of some of the grievances which had caused the work stoppage.

"On June 23, 1943, the CIO filed a petition for investigation and certification of representatives in Case No. 5-R-1308. In its petition the CIO alleged that ALL production and maintenance employees of the Company, excluding supervisory and office employees, constituted an appropriate bargaining unit.

"On July 2 and twice thereafter, representatives of the CIO, the Company, and the AFL met with Albert Lohm, a Field Examiner attached to the Board's Regional Office, in reference to the CIO's petition.

"The Company, the AFL, and the CIO disagreed with respect to the scope of the bargaining unit and the appropriate date for holding an election.

"The CIO desired a plant-wide unit.

"The Company insisted upon two units, alleging that leaf processing employees and manufacturing employees should not be included in the same bargaining unit.

"The AFL desired four units.

Time Element

"The CIO pressed for an earlier election than either the Company or the AFL favored. The CIO representatives discussed the time element with Field Examiner Lohm, who advised them that a determination of the unit and other issues through the ordinary formal processes might take from 6 to 8 months; and that an election could be held more promptly if the CIO would consent to proceed on the basis of the Company's proposed units.

"Employees were threatening a second work stoppage unless immediate attention were given to certain grievances. In the interest of an immediate election, and in view of possible delays if the ordinary formal procedures were followed, the CIO agreed to accept the voting units proposed by the Company.

"These findings are based on the uncontradicted testimony of a witness called by the CIO. The Company desires that the Board reopen the record and take further testimony with respect to the information and advice given the CIO by Field Examiner Lohm. We find that the CIO acted upon its understanding of Lohm's advice and experience in representation cases and that further evidence on the matter is unnecessary in resolving the present issues.

"On July 17, 1943, the Company, the CIO and the AFL entered into an agreement for a consent election."

Here is the score in the election held on Aug. 3 and 4:

	CIO	AFL	"neither"
Unit 1	3,598	20	236
Unit 2	2,829	115	2,856
Total	6,427	135	3,092

Following the election, all parties protested the elections for one reason or another, which leads the Board to conclude that "since it appeared that all parties who had entered into the consent election agreement were unanimous in protesting the conduct of the election and its results," the Regional Director found that the purpose of the consent election agreement had failed and that the resolution of the issue involved therein had not been achieved."

The Director "found no merit in the Company's objections and overruled them" and "without ruling on the validity of the objections filed by the AFL and CIO, set aside entirely the results of the election and voided the election."

On August 9, 1943, the CIO filed a new petition, asking for one bargaining unit. The Company contends that this petition should be dismissed on the grounds that the first petition for an election is still pending and that the terms of the consent elections have not been fully carried out.

Reasons for 1 Unit

"We find no merit in this contention," says the Board. "We believe that the CIO entered into the consent election agreement in good faith as a compromise, believing that the normal Board procedure would require a longer delay than was consistent with the need of the employees involved for immediate representation; that the consent election agreement failed to effectuate the purposes of the parties; and that the instant petition was properly filed to bring before the Board the approriateness of the unit which the CIO has consistently alleged to be the appropriate bargaining unit. . . ."

Having thus cleared the air, the Board set out to determine whether the CIO's request for one unit should be upheld, or whether the Company was right in asking for two separate bargaining units. This was the upshot:

"In view of the interrelations of the several integrated departments of the Company's plant, the Company's uniform rules and policies, and the scope of the organization of its employees, we find that a plant-wide unit is the appropriate bargaining unit for the Company's employees at Winston - Salem," said the Board.

Chief sections of the Board's report which lead to this conclusion follow:

1. Interrelations of the departments. "In each of the manufacturing divisions of the plant there are . . . various particular functions and subsidiary operations, each peculiar to a specific product but identical with similar operations in other divisions." The Board went through the operations in the plants step by step to prove this point.

2. Uniform rules and policies. "The Company's rules and employment policies are plant-wide and are applied uniformly to all employees. Minimum wage rates, holiday and vacation privileges, a retirement plan, and hospitalization benefits are the same for all.

"The Company does not require training or experience for employment in any of its several processing divisions. Approximately the same skill is required in one prefabricating process or manufacturing operation as in another. . . ."

3. Scope of organization. "At the present time the CIO has organized the Company's employees on a plant basis. Its proposed unit is measured by the scope of its organization. The CIO is the only labor organization involved. . . ."

Having ordered the one bargaining unit at Reynolds, the Board went on to decide who should be included in that unit.

"The Company and the CIO agree that office employees, subforemen, and all supervisory employees above subforemen, should be excluded from the bargaining unit. In accordance with our usual custom, we shall exclude these employees from the unit and shall also exclude all other supervisory employees with authority to hire, promote, discharge, discipline, or otherwise effect changes in the status of employees, or effectively recommend such action.

No Bosses Vote

"The Company and the CIO disagree with respect to the inclusion of head inspectors and seasonal employees. The Company would include head inspectors and exclude seasonal employees. The CIO would exclude head inspectors and include seasonal employees."

After finding that head inspectors "transmit to other employees the instruction of the department foremen" and "report the unsatisfactory work of machine operators to foremen for discipline," the Board agreed with the CIO that they should be excluded from the bargaining unit since they are in effect supervisory employees.

Seasonal employees should be included in the bargaining unit as requested by the CIO, said the Board which sees "no reason to deprive these employees of collective bargaining privileges or of the right to participate in choosing a bargaining representative."

The Board concluded by ordering the election as outlined above to be held "within 30 days."

TWO OUT OF EVERY THREE VOTES FOR CIO at Reynolds in Winston-Salem account for the happiness of these CIO leaders (l. to r.): E. L. Sandefur, CIO Regional Director for the Carolinas; Harold J. Lane, UCAPAWA Secy.-Treas.; Etta Hobson, cigarette inspector at Reynolds; Theodosia Simpson, machine stemmer at Reynolds; Donald Henderson, UCAPAWA President. The picture was snapped during the tally of votes late at night, Aug. 4, following the two-day election, involving some 10,000 workers, largest NLRB election held in No. Carolina.

You May Ask . . .

Why are two elections necessary at Reynolds?

It is true that UCAPAWA won the total vote in the August elections. But because of two units, the issue was not finally settled. We did not have a majority in the second unit.

What is a "consent" election?

If all parties consent to an election and can agree on the unit or units involved, the NLRB promptly runs the election without holding a hearing to determine if it should order the election.

The first Reynolds election was a consent election.

The second Reynolds election is being held by Board order. The Company would not consent to one unit, but wanted to divide the workers into two units, so the Board held a hearing to decide if the CIO's demand for one unit is right.

The Board decided for one unit, and has ordered the election to be held on that basis, even though the Company does not like it.

Why is the AFL not on the ballot of the second election?

The AFL told the NLRB that it does not want to be on the ballot. It is possible that the AFL saw the hand-writing on the wall when it polled a grand total of 135 out of 9,654 votes in the first election.

REYNOLDS WORKERS found time this Summer to grow Victory Gardens as well as help organize the CIO. At the left is Crawford Shelton, one of the most active CIO members; beside him, his 12-year-old son Donald checks in with a substantial bucket of beans; at the left is Chalmers Humphries, co-owner of the garden.

Negotiating Agreement With D-W-G

By Ray Le Hew, Press Agent

Lima, Ohio — Opening negotiations for a third agreement, the Negotiating Committee of the Cigar and Tobacco Workers, employed at the Deisel Wemmer Gilbert Corporation's plants in Lima, Findlay, Delphos, Van Wert and St. Marys, Ohio, and Detroit, Michigan, met with representatives of the Company on October 4.

J. A. Moran, of the U. S. Conciliation Service, was present at the negotiations at the request of the Union. Int. Vice-Pres. Robert Clark and Int. Rep. Ray Rowles led the Union's Negotiating Committee.

Failing to come to an agreement on the issues of check-off, wages, leaves of absence, down time and recognition, the case will be certified to the Regional War Labor Board.

The Negotiating Committee for local 69 was: Nell Fox, President; Ray Le Hew, Financial Secy.; Minnie Duckro, Chief Steward; Lenore Mahlmeister, Head Day Steward; Kate Wilcer, packing room Steward; Ruby Mann, packer, and Zella Le Hew, night machine room Steward.

The Union and the Management are to jointly conduct the solicitation of funds for the National War Chest and Community Fund in the shops.

Local 69 voted in favor of amalgamation with Local 70, both of which operate in Lima. Amalgamation will be completed as soon as representatives of the two Locals and a representative of the International get together and decide on the details.

Local 638 Backs War Bond Drive

By Miriam Yeager Cliff, Pres., Local 638

Lancaster, Pa.—Local 638 and its members purchased $300 in War Bonds during the recent War Bond drive, and also cooperated with a local Steelworkers Union in putting over a huge War Bond rally.

Thanking Local 638 for their valuable support, the Steelworkers' Recording Secretary, Ray B. McLaughlin, sent the following acknowledgment:

"Dear members of the Tobacco Workers Union: The members of Local 1035, U.S.A. of Lancaster, extend a vote of thanks to your members, who were so kind to help Local 1035 put across our War Bond Rally which was held Saturday evening, September 25, at the Lancaster Armory. We, the members of Local 1035, appreciate your wonderful cooperation, your willingness and sincerity, in helping to make our War Bond Rally a real success."

In the past year (from September, 1942, to September, 1943), Local 638 Shop Stewards have sold $2,992.75 in Defense Stamps and Bonds to their fellow workers.

YOUR LOCAL'S EYES AND EARS

Seventeen Locals have appointed their Press Agents for the year 1943-1944 as the News goes to press.

In addition to those listed in last issue, the News is happy to welcome to its staff-in-the-field the following Press Agents:

Florence Palmer, Local 7-2; W. H. Wheeler, Local 18; Lawrence O'Mara, Local 20; Jennie Stiver, Local 55; Evelyn Clark and Pauline Shearer, Local 72; C. O. Myers, Local 85; Helen Hoff, Local 113; Edward A. Niemara, Local 115; Marlin F. Knight, Local 120; Ben Tormohlen, Local 124; and Dan Smith, Local 297. By mistake, we listed Walter J. Cybulski, as the local 115 Press Agent in last issue.

DOUBLE WEDDING, 100% CIO

Lancaster, Pa.—Festivities in honor of two popular Shop Stewards of Local 638, Consolidated Cigar, were staged by the local both before and after the double wedding ceremony of Ellen Mowrer (left) and Miriam Yeager (right).

Both Union leaders married CIO members, one groom being employed at the Martin Bomber plant in Baltimore, and the other at Champion Blower and Forge Co. in Lancaster. The latter, Sister Yeager's new husband, is a Shop Steward of Local 132 of the UE. Sister Yeager, besides being a Steward, is President of Local 638 and an Alternate Vice-President of UCAPAWA.

Before the wedding a shower of many beautiful gifts was given to the two girls by the department in which they work. Later, at a party held at the CIO Hall, the girls received more lovely presents.

Two More Leaf Contracts Provide Union Security

Winston-Salem, N.C. — Signing of the Piedmont and Winston Leaf Tobacco contracts brings all three stemmery concerns here, which employ some 2,000 workers, under CIO contract.

First of the contracts, calling for Union Shop, was signed with Export Leaf. The Piedmont and Winston contracts call for maintenance of membership which in practice is close to Union Shop since the workers are close to 100% in CIO.

Frances Judd and Gladys Hauser headed the Winston Committee, and Henrietta Massey of Piedmont called signals there. Both committees were assisted by Int. Rep. Frank Hargrove, Chairman of the Tobacco Workers Organizing Committee.

In both cases, the matter of pay, vacations and severance pay for service men is being referred to the War Labor Board, with the CIO seeking a 55c minimum and proportionate increases in higher paid jobs.

Good seniority, grievance procedure and other contract terms were reported in last issue in connection with the signing of the Export contract which established similar provisions.

TOBACCO DIVISION

Govt. Certifies CIO At American Tobacco

Charleston, S. C.—Dismissing the AFL's objections to the conduct of the election at American Tobacco Co. cigar plant here, the National Labor Relations Board on Oct. 8 certified UCAPAWA as the sole collective bargaining agency at the plant. The workers had indicated their overwhelming desire for a CIO union by casting 1,067 out of 1,474 votes for UCAPAWA in the August 5 election. Some 293 votes went to the AFL and 114 for "neither union."

AFL CLAIMS DISMISSED

The Board dismissed the objections to the election filed by the AFL Cigar Maker's union as "without merit." Obviously, the Board said, the AFL's objection to the one unit has nothing to do with the conduct of the election.

The other AFL objections, all overruled by the Board, were: claim that one of their observers at the election was so situated for a time that she could not see the ballot box; charge that a UCAPAWA-CIO observer spoke to voters as they were standing in line at the polling place; and assertion that another CIO observer "electioneered" among certain employees on the fourth floor on the day of the election.

ELECTION WAS FAIR

The Board's Regional Director could find no evidence of any "impropriety" during the election. In overruling these AFL objections the Board, furthermore, recalled that an observer for the AFL "signed the Certificate of Conduct of Election, stating that the ballot was fairly conducted and that the secrecy of the ballots was maintained."

New Reynolds Stewards Know Their "Business"

By William De Berry, International Representative

Winston-Salem, N. C. — We take our hats off to the Reynolds Stewards for the way they are conducting the departmental meetings and for their manner of handling grievances. Most of them have never been in unions before, but they are taking care of things like veterans. In these big plants employing thousands of workers, we have plant Chairmen and Department Stewards to work with them. In some cases, the Stewards are already taking up grievances.

WIN JOBS BACK

Brother Parker of plant 8 press room and his Stewards, for example, have protected the members' jobs. It seems that the boss of the press room got up on the wrong side of bed and fired two good CIO members because he didn't like their looks, but mostly, we feel, because the department is 98% organized.

Brother Parker and his Stewards immediately went into action, letting the boss know in no uncertain terms that the workers would not stand for that kind of stuff. So the boss put the two he had fired back to work.

STOP HEAVY WORK LOAD

Brother Calvin Guthrie of plant 65 and his Stewards held up for the workers in their plant when the boss tried to put more work on them, when one of the belts broke on the line.

The Stewards notified the boss that they could not stand for an increased work load. The action of the Stewards was so beautifully done that it won for them the admiration and gratitude of the workers in that department.

GOOD MEETINGS

The night workers, who are mostly employed in the cigarette department, are doing a very swell job in keeping that department in good order. Brother Vernon Hancox, Chairman, receives 100% cooperation from the Stewards. They meet every Wednesday night at 2 p.m.

Brother Will Anderson and others from the plant 8 stemming room keep the members on their toes, coming to meetings and paying their dues. Workers in that department turn out beautifully every Friday evening to the 6 p.m. departmental meeting.

Notes from LOCALS

55 Middletown, Ohio—We had a surprise attendance at the first October meeting of P. Lorillard Local 55. The members filled the hall, and best and most interesting of all were the 50 new members who took their oath.

Brother Fields of the Paper Workers Union, was a visitor. Speaking for the Political Committee he said: "If we had a City Commission here which was for labor, we could have a better town to live in."

WORKERS FOR U.S.A.

The war is on, the men are gone;
What will industry do?
With no one to farm, no one to reap
And everyone worried and blue.

Well, there are legions of folks you know
Who joined the ranks of CIO.
They're working here and working there,
For the U.S.A. they'll do and dare.

They don't hesitate, work early and late;
Night shift, day shift or more.
Wherever the need, these folks will heed;
You will find them near your door.

It's not manners nor creed, beauty nor fame
That makes you a CIO,
But a heart, understanding, kindness and truth
And a love that will grow and grow.

The planes are flying overhead,
Our ships have gone to sea.
And CIO is doing its part
For freedom and democracy.

By Jennie Stiver, Local 55

TOBACCO WORKERS' PLEA

We are pleading for all workers,
A poor down trodden clan,
Who are treated so unjust
In freedom's boasted land.

We are pleading that these workers
May have their rights restored,
For they have long been toiling
And yet have no reward.

Give them what's due them in wages;
Give them their right to say
When the job's too hard or heavy,
Let them help handle things their way.

They are human just like the "Bosses,"
Give them the signal to go.
Don't try to discourage their efforts
To UNITE IN THE CIO.

So workers, join hands with others
All over this land and sea,
Give the CIO your name and support
And help back up this "PLEA."

By Field Rep. Theodosia Simpson, Reynolds Worker

CIO IS VICTOR

When the CIO came to this town
We could have told you then we were victory bound.

But the Reynolds Company didn't think our way,
So the CIO let them have their say.

They hemmed and they hawed and tried to get rough,
Till finally the CIO got tired and called their bluff.

They called in the Board to help them out,
They held a hearing to find what this all was about.
Their decision now has been let out.
And the CIO has reason to shout,
Because the Company now can't keep us out.

The Board praised the CIO for all we have done.
And now in Reynolds, it's a *CIO VICTORY WON!*

By Field Rep. Beatrice McCrea and Office Secretary June Taylor of the Tobacco Workers' Org. Comm.

NEXT ISSUE

Deadline for news, pictures and letters for the Nov. 15 issue of UCAPAWA News is Monday, Nov. 8. Make sure your Local is represented.

For Women Only:

Your $$

By Consumers Union

BREAKFAST CEREAL

Mickey Mouse and Shirley Temple have lost ground as cereal salesmen. The spotlight they once occupied is now being hogged by "enrichment," Consumers Union found in analyzing claims for breakfast cereals. And enrichment usualiy consists of adding to refined or processed cereals some of the vitamins and minerals removed from them by processing.

If you prefer processed cereals, it is better to buy those which have been enriched. But the unrefined whole grain cereals are a better food choice. Among the lowest priced brands of rolled oats are Kroger's, White Spray, Gold-Seal, National, Quaker and Sunnyfield. Among the lowest priced whole wheat cereals are Co-op, G. L. F. and Pettijohn's. These cereals cost from three-tenths to seven-tenths of a cent per serving, while ready to eat cereals cost up to 10 times as much.

WARTIME LAUNDRY

Manpower and fuel shortages have closed down many laundry plants. Housewives can ease the strain and at the same time save considerable money by revision of their laundry habits, points out Consumers Union in its current issue. Here are the highlights of CU'S suggestions:

1. If you launder at home and have no electric washer, try to organize a pool among your neighbors so that all can use the mechanical equipment owned by one of them, paying an appropriate fee for each use of the equipment.

2. Use things which require no washing or ironing. You'll be amazed at the savings you can make. For instance, it's cheaper to use cleansing tissues than to pay for laundering handkerchiefs. The same goes for paper napkins and to some extent for paper towels. Aprons cost less to launder than housedresses—wear an apron. Use plastic cellophone or fiber luncheon mats, or even a plain enamelled table top for informal meals to save on tablecloths. When you buy play clothes, sport shirts, girl's dresses, pajamas, etc., look for seersucker, crinkle crepe or cotton knits which need no ironing.

3. Analyze your laundry bundle. Most families using commercial laundries lose out by sending the entire bundle at the pound rate instead of sending part to a piece rate laundry. Pound rates are economical for light pieces like handkerchiefs and pillow cases. But sheets usually cost more to launder at pound rates than at piece rates.

(The facts and opinions given here are based on Consumer Reports, *the monthly magazine of* Consumers Union, *17 Union Sq., New York, a non-profit organization whose main object is to safeguard buyers by testing and reporting on consumer goods. CU also reports on labor conditions under which products are made.)*

"SHE MAKES A SWELL CADET NURSE BUT SHE'LL HAVE TO GET OVER SAYING, 'WHAT'S YOURS, MISTER?'"

Saving Your Vitamins For Health and Victory

You don't want vitamins vanishing from foods right in your kitchen. It can happen, and the food won't show it.

Some vitamins get out into cooking water. This is true of B vitamins—thiamine, riboflavin, niacin. Vitamin C does this, too.

Heat destroys some vitamins, particularly thiamine and C.

Foods lose some vitamins while just waiting to be used. Vitamin A is slowly lost this way . . . vitamin C more rapidly.

You notice that C is the vitamin most damaged by heat and air. Take special care of fruits and vegetables rich in C (these include apples, berries, grapefruit, orange and peach; asparagus, snap beans, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, peas, potatoes, spinach and tomatoes) so they can take care of you.

First Aid for Vitamins

Here are four first-aid rules for saving vitamins in food:

1. Don't crush or bruise.
2. Don't soak.
3. Keep cold until ready to cook or eat.
4. Use quickly when prepared.

Here are more detailed suggestions:

• Make raw salad or slaw as a last-minute job. Vitamin C gets away faster from foods peeled or cut.

• When you cook vegetables, use as little water as possible. Add salt to cooking water at the start, to help hold the vitamin C.

• Cook quickly whenever you can. Put vegetables into boiling water, and bring the water back to boiling point fast.

• Cook vegetables until just tender—but no longer.

• Stir vegetables only when you must. If you stir you mix air into the food and that destroys some of the vitamins.

• Do not add soda when you cook green vegetables. The soda destroys thiamine and vitamin C.

• Do not thaw frozen vegetables before you cook them. Serve raw frozen foods, such as fruits, at once, before thawing.

• Since cooking water takes up some of the vitamins and also minerals, it is good food. So don't pour cooking water down the sink. Serve it with the vegetables . . . or in soups . . . sauces . . . gravies.

The valuable information printed above, is an excerpt from "Vitamins from Farm to You," one of the three new nutrition pamphlets prepared by the Department of Agriculture and distributed by the War Production Board to Labor-Management Committees. If you want to secure this, as well as other important food pamphlets, for yourself or your entire local, write to the Bureau of Home Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Remember Nutrition means Health—Health means more Production!

Women's Mark Tops On Production Line

New York (FP)—Women war workers are just as good producers as men, and in some instances better, results of a survey by the Natl. Industrial Conference Board showed Oct. 13.

Investigation included 146 plants, the board said. Of these, nearly 60% stated without qualification that the production record of their women employees was as good or better than that of men engaged in similar or identical work.

Many executives explained that women's production records depend on the type of work. "Where mechanical skill only is needed," an executive of an electrical products company remarked, "women's production is comparable to that of men. Where technical skill also is required, women are not up to men."

Equal Pay Granted For Women Workers

Employers who refuse to grant equal pay to women, despite the War Labor Board order of last May, are getting fewer and fewer. Two recent decisions of the National WLB reaffirm the Board's policy of permitting adjustments "which equalize the wage or salary rates paid to females with the rates paid to males for comparable quality and quantity of work on the same or similar operations."

In a case involving the Reeves Steel and Mfg. Co., Dover, Ohio, and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), the NWLB set a minimum hourly rate of 72½c for women workers, bringing their pay up to that of men on the same operations. The women formerly had a minimum rate of 57½c an hour.

Another decision increased women's minimum pay 5c per hour to raise it to the minimum rate for men. That case involved The Celotex Corp. plant at Marrero, Louisiana, and the United Celotex Workers, Local 198, CIO.

OUR WLB AND RELATED CASES

The table below summarizes the current Conciliation and War Labor Board cases of which the International Office has a record, as of Oct. 15. If your case is not on this list, the reason is that your local has not reported it to the International Office.

Conciliation

Name	Local
Acmeline Mfg. Co., Traverse City, Mich.	178
Arbyrd Compress Co., Arbyrd, Mo.	216
Consumers Lumber & Veneer Co., Apopka, Fla.	4
Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert, Lima, Van Wert, Findlay and St. Mary's, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.	58, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73
DeSoto Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Frieder Cigar Co., Phila., Pa.	186
Judd Hill Plantation, Trumann, Ark.	85
Larus & Bros. Co., Richmond, Va.	577
Malone & Hyde, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Orlando Steam Laundry (and 3 others), Orlando, Fla.	50
Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	110
Royal Feed & Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Western Compress Co., Phoenix, Ariz.	306
Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo, O	81

WLB Dispute Cases

Pending in Washington

Name	Local	Date Certified
Alaska Salmon Industry, Seattle, Wash.	7	Jan. 23, 1943
Armour & Co., Bloomer, Wis.	24	Mar. 17, 1943
California Packing Corp., DeKalb & Rochelle, Ill. (Farms workers only)	17 & 18	Feb. 19, 1943
Cudahy Prod. Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19	June 7, 1943
French Benzol & City Cleaners, Miami, Fla.	50	Dec. 5, 1942
Memphis & Jackson Cotton Oil, Jackson, Tenn.	99	Apr. 5, 1943,

Pending in Regional Offices

Acmeline Mfg. Co., Traverse City, Mich.	178	Jan. 23, 1943
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark.	98	Jan. 27, 1943
California Packing Corp. (Cannery Workers only), DeKalb & Rochelle, Ill.	17 & 18	
Cherry Growers, Inc., Traverse City, Mich.	178	June 21, 1943
Consolidated Cigar Corp., Lancaster, Pa.	638	Sept. 1, 1943
Consolidated Cigar Corp., Camden, N. J.	80	Oct. 2, 1943
Dunklin County Compress Co., Kennett, Mo.	355	
Export Leaf, Richmond, Va	577	Sept. 4, 1943
Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill, Forrest City, Ark.	109	July 10, 1943
C. C. Fosgate Co., Forrest City, Fla.	4	Mar. 25, 1943
Four Peanut Co.'s (American, Lummis, Parker, Pond), Suffolk, Va.	26	Aug. 7, 1943
Frazier Packing Corp., Elwood, Ind.	32	Aug. 18, 1943
Fuhrer Ford, Mt. Vernon, Ind.	62	June 24, 1943
Gerber Canning Co., Fremont, Mich.	30	June 15, 1943
Greenville Cotton Oil Co., Greenville, Miss.	283	June 24, 1943
Ilgenfritz, S. E. & Sons, Monroe, Mich.	117	July 1, 1943
Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Rush City, Minn.	49	June 15, 1943
Leland Cotton Oil Co., Leland, Miss.	189	Oct. 4, 1943
Libby, McNiell & Libby, Morrison, Ill.	52	
Lutheran Cemetery, Maspeth, L.I., N.Y.	293	May 19, 1943
Marshall Canning Co., Marshalltown, Iowa	155	June 24, 1943
Michigan Bean Co., Toledo, Ohio	81	May 20, 1943
Monroe Nurseries, Monroe, Mich.	117	
Old Reliable Peanut Co., Suffolk, Va.	26	Aug. 4, 1943
Orlando Steam Laundry, Orlando, Fla.	4	Aug. 1943
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19	July 1, 1943
Planters Nut & Chocolate Co., Suffolk, Va.	26	June 14, 1943
Poinsett Co., Trumann, Ark.	85	Oct. 6, 1943
Pretlow Peanut Co., Franklin, Va.	511	April 1, 1943
Quaker Oats Co., Akron, Ohio	120	Sept. 17, 1943
Quaker Oats Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19	Aug. 4, 1943
Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	125	
San Francisco Sardine Ass'n, San Francisco, Calif	7	Sept. 4, 1943 Sept. 4, 1943
Southern Cotton Co., Jackson, Miss.	283	
Swift & Co., Harvey, La.	309	Jan. 15, 1943
Swift & Co., LaCrosse, Wisc.	448	Aug. 31, 1943
Tri-State Compress Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19	May 28, 1943
Union Compress, Memphis, Tenn.	19	Sept. 6, 1943

WLB Voluntary Wage Cases

Pending in Washington

Name	Local
DiNobili Cigar Co., Long Island, N. Y.	647

Pending in Regional Offices

Abraham Bros., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. (Hollywood & Jackson Ave. plant), Memphis, Tenn.	19
Continental Can Co., Fullerton, Calif.	2
DeCanale & Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Dow Cheese Co. Fond Du Lac, Wisc.	341
Dolly Madison Dairy Co., La Crosse, Wis.	448
J. W. Eshelman & Sons Feed Co., York, Pa.	101
Export Leaf, Richmond, Va.	350
Federal Compress, Helena, Ark.	232
Federal Compress (Riverside & Bottoms Plants), Memphis, Tenn.	19
Grower-Shipper Veg Assn., Salinas, Calif.	78
Gulf States Warehouse Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Houston Compress, Houston, Texas	75
Houston Milling, Houston, Texas	90
Hunt Bros. Packing Co., Fullerton, Calif.	2
Kennett Compress, Kennett, Mo.	355
Kraft Cheese, Summitville, Ind.	48
Memphis Compress, Memphis, Tenn.	19
Page Milk, Shelbyville, Ind.	29
P. Lorillard & Co., Middletown, O.	55
Quaker Oats Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Steffan Vinegar Co., Chicago, Ill.	194
Superior Copper Prod., Chicago, Ill.	194
Swift & Co., LaCrosse, Wisc	448
Upman & Suarez Cigar Co., New York City	273
V-C Fertilizer, Jacksonville, Fla.	4-A
Van Camp Sea Food Co., San Diego, Calif.	64
Wilson & Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla.	4-A

Local 78 Cases

Conciliation

J. J. Crosetti (etc.), Watsonville, Calif.
Mondo Bros., Merced, Calif.
Pear Packing Sheds, Lake County, Calif.

WLB Dispute Cases

Grower-Shippers Assn., Yuma County, Ariz.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Imperial County, Calif.; Salinas, Calif.

WLB Voluntary Wage Cases

Atwater Fruit Exch., Placerville, Calif.
H. P. Garin & Co., Somerton, Ariz.
Green Gold Ranchos, Sahuarita, Ariz.
Hoffman & Crews, Watsonville, Calif.
Imperial Valley Growers-Shippers (14 Companies), El Centro, Brawley, Calexico & Holtville, Calif.
Produce Companies of El Centro, Calif. (18 Companies)
J. L. Thompson, Lee Consaul, H. P. Gerin (El Centro, Calif.) and H. P. Fites, Yuma, Ariz.
Westside San Joaquin Valley Companies (15), Calif.
Yuma Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Growers-Shippers Assn. (10 Companies), Yuma, Ariz.

EVERY FRONT A C.I.O. FRONT
U.S.
CHINA
BRITAIN
RUSSIA
and
THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
THRUOUT THE WORLD, THE CIO AIDS THE WORKERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GIVE ONE HOUR'S PAY A MONTH
TO YOUR COMMUNITY WAR FUND
THRU THE PROGRAM OF
THE NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

UCAPAWA MIKE SAYS:

Check-Off Means Power

"I don't like it!" Sister Abby McCarthy burst out at the lunch-hour department meeting. "The rest of the new contract is fine—but I don't like the check-off."

"It is important to understand," Steward Susie Heinziger answered patiently, "that the new dues check-off is a big victory for the Local. Can't you see—?"

UCAPAWA Mike looked up from his sandwich thoughtfully. "You know, Sister McCarthy," he said, "the check-off is a symbol of our Union's strength. It took us two years to convince the Company that the Union is here to stay. The check-off shows that we are really being recognized at last."

"I still don't like it," Sister McCarthy insisted. "Why should the Company collect my dues? I like to be able to give my Union dues to my Steward. How do I know where the money goes when they take it out of my pay envelope?"

Steward Susie was rapidly becoming upset. "Can't you see," she repeated, "can't you see how much work it saves us? All of us Stewards, we spend half our time and energy collecting dues. And our Financial Secretary is getting gray keeping those records up to date every week."

"Then what will the Shop Steward do now?" Sister McCarthy asked.

Steward Susie waved her thermos bottle wildly. "What will we do?" she asked. "Why, Sister, now we can really build the Union! Remember how long it took me to find time to settle your seniority grievance last month?" Sister McCarthy nodded vigorously. "Well, now I'll have all my time to give to handling grievances for everybody in the department."

"And remember how we could never find the time to write letters to our Congressman?" Mike asked. Sister McCarthy nodded. "Well, now we can really pay attention to the old boy and see that he votes right."

Sister Mary Pulanski, who had been sitting quietly all hour, now perked up: "And if we don't have to worry about dues so much, we can really get busy with our price control campaign," she added.

Sister McCarthy became a bit subdued. "So we are really becoming stronger?" she asked shyly.

"Yes," said UCAPAWA Mike, "the Union is so strong now, that we can get the Boss's bookkeeper to do our work for us!"

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, of UCAPAWA News published twice monthly at 838 Greenwich St., for October 1, 1943.

State of New York,
County of New York, ss:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Cornelia M. Anderson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor of the UCAPAWA News and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers of America, CIO, 838 Greenwich St., New York City; Editor, Cornelia M. Anderson, 838 Greenwich St., New York City; Managing Editor, None; Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given.) United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers of America, CIO, 1505 Race St., Phila., Pa.; Donald Henderson, General President, 1505 Race St., Phila., Pa.; Harold J. Lane, General Sec'y-Treas., 1505 Race St., Phila., Pa.; Conrad Espe, Executive Vice-Pres., 1505 Race St., Phila., Pa. (Since this is a trade union, it is impossible to give names of all members.)

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholds and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is not a daily. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Cornelia M. Anderson, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1943. Thos. N. Baily. (My commission expires January 5, 1947.)

COTTON SEED OIL AND COMPRESS DIVISION

Wages Boosted At 4 Houston 'Presses

Houston, Texas—Wage increases ranging from 5c to 9c an hour have been allowed by the War Labor Board at the four cotton compresses under contract with Local 75 here, as the result of a joint Company-Union application submitted to the Board Sept. 20. The following scale was approved:

Misc. cleanup labor, gardeners, sweepers, pickery labor, and patch boy: 50c.

Pickery loose balers, truckers, misc. band room labor, band room machine splicers and bucklers, spider killers and band draggers: 55c.

Sample rollers, scale men, hook men, markers and press door men: 60c.

Feeders, band shovers, tractor drivers, and spotters: 63c.

Samplers, boiler room helpers and press relief man: 68c.

Head sewers, tyers and buckle breakers: 70c.

Head tyers: 72c.

Leverman: 77c.

Compresses involved are Terminal, Clinton and Fifth Ward warehouses, all of the Gulf Atlantic Warehouse Co., and Independent Warehouse.

Grain Processing

Flash

Contract Signed in Fifth Quaker Plant

St. Joseph, Mo.—The fifth and last plant in the Quaker Oats chain signed on the dotted line on October 13, after negotiating a good contract with the newly organized Local 125, according to Int. Rep. Jack Sparks.

Three issues are still in dispute—night bonus, maintenance of membership and dues check-off—and will be certified to the Regional War Labor Board. A Form 10 agreement on wage increases will also go to the Board.

Notes from Locals

AgainstAbsenteeism

110 **Cedar Rapids, Iowa** — The labor-management committee at Quaker Oats has started a vigorous drive against absenteeism, urging competition between the various departments to reduce the rate of absences from work.

"Illness is the greatest cause of absenteeism," one of the labor-management leaflets says. "Because it is important for you to be on the job every minute, try to take good care of yourself. Wear clothes that are suited to the weather; eat the right kind of food; and see a doctor or the Company nurse as soon as you start to feel below par."

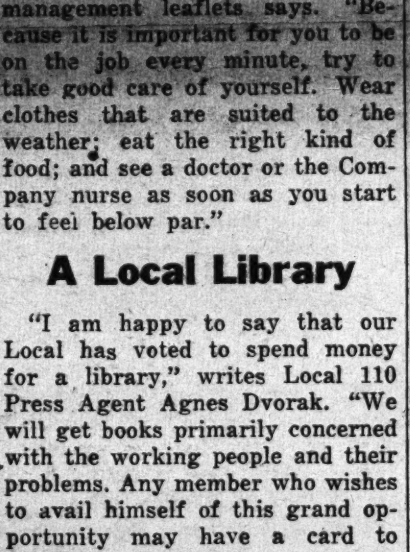
A Local Library

"I am happy to say that our Local has voted to spend money for a library," writes Local 110 Press Agent Agnes Dvorak. "We will get books primarily concerned with the working people and their problems. Any member who wishes to avail himself of this grand opportunity may have a card to borrow these books without any charge."

One of the library's "best sellers" is Roy Carlson's Under Cover, the story of Nazi espionage agents in the U. S.

More Bonds Bought

101 **York, Pa.** — In the Third War Loan drive, Local 101 purchased two $100 bonds. The members themselves bought $950 worth of bonds in addition to their regular weekly pay deductions. The boys ordinarily have $1 to $5 deducted from their pay envelopes for War Bonds.



Snub Union At "E" Award Ceremonies

Houston, Texas — Workers of the Houston Milling plant are proud that their plant has been awarded the Army-Navy "E," for outstanding production of stock and dairy feeds.

But Local 90 representatives were not even allowed to sit on the platform at the ceremonies, nor was the local once mentioned, according to Int. Rep. Harry Koger, who learned of the situation too late to do anything about it. Koger has explained to the local that this need not happen again.

Those who were supposed to represent the local are Willie T. Anderson, Pres.; J. W. White, Vice-Pres.; and Cleopatra Steward, Fin. Secy.

Soldiers' Families To Get More Money

Washington, D. C.—A compromise bill providing more adequate allowances for servicemen's families was passed by Congress on October 18. In a speedy vote on the bill, the House rejected its Committee's sub-standard recommendations, but failed to provide as much money as was called for in the CIO-sponsored Sadowski bill.

The measure adopted by the House provides the following allowances:

- For a wife, the monthly allotment of $50 stays the same.
- For a wife and one child, the new rate is $80 a month—$18 higher than under the present law.
- For a wife with two children, the new rate is $100 a month, with $20 provided for each additional child.

Area Organizing Committee Dates

Philadelphia, Pa.—A conference of all Local Unions in the area will meet on Sunday, October 31, to reorganize the South Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania Organizing Committee. Plans will be made at this conference for future organizing work and consolidation.

Other Organizing Committee meetings are scheduled for: Wisconsin, November 20; Illinois, November 21; and Iowa-Nebraska-Missouri, November 28.

Courtesy of Fur & Leather Worker

Dies Isn't Doing So Well These Days

MR. DIES, the Super-Snooper Congressman from Texas, isn't doing so well these days.

In the first place, a report submitted to Congress recently by the FBI indicated that Dies' batting average for tracking down so-called "subversives" in government service is a miserable .006. The report pointed out that Dies' expenditure of $200,000 in public funds for investigation and demanded dismissal of 1,121 employees had the following result:

Investigations of the Dies Committee led to the discharge of only four employees and "administrative action other than dismissal" against only two.

WITNESS NABBED

An additional headache for Mr. Dies is the arrest in Los Angeles last month of another of his pet witnesses. Earl A. Best, whose recent testimony before a Dies subcommittee on Japanese relocation centers provided anti-administration publicity, was arrested and turned over to Wyoming authorities. He is charged with forgery, according to Federated Press.

Notes from Locals

New Officers

448 **La Crosse, Wis.** — At our September membership meeting, the following new officers took their oath of office:

President, Floyd Likens; Vice-President, John Buschman; Recording Secy., George H. Jacobus; Financial Secy., John R. Schnell; Trustees, Clarence Gamradt, Herbert Mades, Lief Knuteson; Guide, Donald P. French; Press Agent, George H. Jacobus.

The new Chairmen of our affiliates are: Russell Seymour for Swift & Co.; Rudolph Weiss for Miller Broom Co.; James Marcou for Lorillard Tobacco Co.; John Buschman for Dolly Madison Dairies; and John R. Schnell for Oak Grove Cemetery.

By George H. Jacobus, Pr. Ag.

495 **Carrollville, Wis.**—New officers elected by Local 495 on September 27 are:

President, George Schieber; Vice-President, John Kovac; Financial Secy., Martha Vague; Recording Secy., Anton Vanderloop; Trustees, Jim Juranic (Chairman), Gene Gluckenberger, Emil Wagner; Grievance Committee: John Kopecky, Mike Kaiser, Walter Schwan, Ray Bauer, Dan Evenehoff.

Our new Shop Stewards are: Tony Cueller, Bony Navarro, Jim Juranic, Gene Gluckenberger, Dan Evenehoff, John Haldeman, John Kopecky (temporary), Ernest Tesch. Mike Kaiser was elected Sergeant-at-arms.

By Anton Vanderloop, Rec. Secy.

Board Meeting

The International Executive Board meeting will be held in Philadelphia Nov. 15-17, NOT Nov. 8-10 as previously announced in the News.

No Sales Tax!

Rank-and-File CIO'ers Speak With Hard Facts And Figures At House Committee Hearing

By Federated Press

Washington—The House Ways and Means Committee, after a week of hearing spokesmen for the New York Board of Trade and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and others urge a sales tax, Oct. 15, spent a day in listening to what CIO leaders and rank-and-filers thought of a sales tax.

"If we have a sales tax, it just means we'll eat less than we really need, and the Lord knows it's hard enough to get along on what we have," said Mrs. Wenona Snyder, secretary of the CIO auxiliaries at Cumberland, Md., whose husband makes $39 a week in a war plant, and who feeds her family, including three kids, on an average of 20c a meal a person.

UCAPAWA DELEGATES

A pretty Negro girl, Theodosia Simpson, of Winston-Salem, N. C., told how she was paying $166.40 in taxes out of her annual wage of $1,993.16. Her pay with overtime at the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. plant, coming to $22.60 a week, was better than most there. Thousands made 40c an hour, she said. She represented the United Cannery Agricultural Packing & Allied Workers (CIO).

Another UCAPAWA member, W. C. Sheppard, a white worker from the same plant, began testifying, but was interrupted by Chairman Robert Doughton, who asked him how his army brother in Africa was getting along. Sheppard was born and raised in Doughton's home town of Laurel Springs, N. C.

This display of friendliness from the crusty chairman was his only lapse, however, in a day of frozen hostility to witnesses.

Most of the committee members apparently had worn themselves out in what passed for cross-examination of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Vice-Pres. Richard Frankensteen of the United Auto Workers (CIO), earlier in the day.

SALES TAX CUTS PAY

Murray told the committee that a 10% sales tax would be the equivalent of a major military defeat, and warned that it would be "a violation of the obligation given by this government to the working people of America that wages and prices are to be stabilized as of their relationship which prevailed on Sept. 15, 1942." Organized labor would be compelled, if it were imposed, to demand "a proportionate increase in their wages to make up for this unjustified wage cut," he said.

Because he demanded that income taxes for people making $3,000 and over be increased, and corporate profits taxes drastically increased, as well as estate and gift taxes, Rep. Harold Knutson (R., Minn.) accused him of trying to "socialize industry."

Knutson said he'd held a card in the AFL for 30 years and had never heard of double time for Sunday work until the war. Murray suggested maybe he hadn't been very active.

UCAPAWA Takes The Floor At Tax Hearing

The following statement was made at the House Committee on Ways and Means hearing on the sales tax, on October 15, by Elizabeth Sasuly, *Washington Representative of UCAPAWA:*

I am speaking on behalf of 100,000 food and fibre processing workers and agricultural workers who are organized into UCAPAWA and on behalf of the many unorganized workers in these industries whose interests are identical with ours.

The members of our union are employed in canneries, in fruit and vegetable packing houses, in the vital edible oil, grain and other food processing industries and in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. Through their joint management labor committees and by their individual efforts, they are directing and redoubling their energies in the production of Food for Victory to aid in the defeat of our fascist enemies.

The workers I represent have one basic concern with the question of taxes: They want to see a tax program enacted which will meet the needs of war mobilization and speedy victory.

WARTIME TAXES

The first requirement of such a program is that it raise the amount of money needed for the successful prosecution of the war. A wartime tax program must also be an integral part of a balanced system of stabilization and has been recognized as such in the President's Seven Point Program. Finally, wartime taxation must be apportioned in such a way that the production efficiency of American workers will be maintained. This productive efficiency is our most important resource. If it is impaired, our war potential is weakened to an extent which cannot be remedied. An equitable system of taxation is a wartime necessity to permit every individual to purchase the

ELIZABETH SASULY

meat for which he has ration coupons.

The wages of the workers in most branches of the food and fibre processing and tobacco industries are not high. They have been raised in the recent past through organization from a sub-sub standard level but in a majority of cases they are below the level of "standard health decency and moral well-being" described by even the lowest budgets published.

PAY STILL LOW

For example: the average weekly earnings (including overtime) of cannery workers in July 1943 were $26.45 per week; workers in the cottonseed oil industry made $23.04; in the cigarette industry $32.24 and in the cigar industry $24.04. These wages do not go very far when set against the minimum needs of wage earners, not only as established in the relatively more liberal Heller Committee wartime budget of $57.53 per week for March 1943, but even when compared to the "minimum maintenance" budget of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The case of the agricultural workers deserves special attention. While there has been much talk of exorbitant agricultural wages, Department of Agriculture figures show that the average agricultural worker, still employed only two thirds of the time, will make about $820 in 1943. There are some 2,000.000 such regular agricultural workers who work for day hourly or piece rates and must pay for their own food and other basic necessities, including in many cases housing.

If it were necessary to increase present taxes among low income groups to raise the required revenue; if no other sources for raising the funds for the winning of the war were available, we would stand ready to assume the additional burden. But there are other alternatives to cutting into substandard earnings.

PROFITS SOARING

Net corporation profits after taxes not only doubled between 1941 and 1942, but have increased enormously during 1943. Our members are aware of the great profit increases within their own industries; these profits have not been stabilized. A worker employed by the California Packing Corporation knows, for example, that this corporation's net profits after paying all taxes increased 88% between 1941 and 1942.

In 1942 more than half of the food corporations studied by the Department of Commerce had net profits after taxes which were over 100% higher than they had been in 1939—and this industry is one whose earnings the Treasury states have increased but little.

Recapturing of war profits is one aspect of a program of taxation which will achieve full mobilization of taxes for victory and integrate wartime taxation with a general program of economic stabilization.

CIO TAX PROGRAM

UCAPAWA, through its Local Unions and Executive Board, is actively and wholeheartedly in support of the general tax program of the CIO as presented by President Murray and briefly outlined below:

1) Increased individual income tax rates on middle and higher incomes, together with a $25,000 ceiling on net incomes after taxes.

2) Restoration of income tax exemptions to $750 for single persons, $1,500 for married couples and $400 for each dependent.

3) Increased tax rates on corporations with incomes above $25,000 beyond the existing 40 percent rate.

4) All profits above 4 to 5 percent of invested capital to be taxed as excess profits, with loopholes closed.

5) Repeal of the "victory" tax.

6) Elimination of special privileges to provide for mandatory joint returns; taxation of state and municipal securities, and the elimination of percentage depletion allowances for owners of mines and oil and gas wells.

7) Increased tax rates and lower exemptions for estates and gifts.

8) Heavy excise taxes on luxuries and non-essentials.

9) Vigorous opposition to a general Federal sales tax.

ACT NOW

Don't let a sales tax steal the hard-won gains out of your pay envelope! A letter, sent to all Local Presidents and International Representatives by Int. Secy.-Treas. Harold J. Lane, recommends the following actions to halt the appeaser tax grab:

1. Start a vigorous post-card campaign to Congressmen;

2. Circulate petitions in your shop, neighborhood and organizations;

3. Advertise the CIO tax program in your local paper;

4. Talk about the CIO tax program on the radio.

Big Day On Capitol Hill

THEODOSIA SIMPSON

Washington, D. C.—A visit to the Lincoln Memorial, a tour of the National CIO office, and some calls in the House Office and Senate Buildings were included on Field Rep. Theodosia Simpson's busy agenda when she came here to testify against the sales tax before the House Ways and Means Committee, according to Legislative and Research Director Elizabeth Sasuly.

Representative Folger received the UCAPAWA delegate cordially, giving full assurance that he is opposed to the sales tax. He was congratulated by Sister Simpson for his good voting record which includes upholding the President's veto of the Smith-Connally Bill and active leadership in lining up seven N. Carolina votes against the Dies Committee.

W. C. SHEPPARD, Reynolds' worker and member of UCAPAWA, who testified against a sales tax at the House Ways and Means Committee hearing, says Hello to Committee Chairman Doughton. Both come from the same home town.